




RURAL DISTRICT OF WAYLAND

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
TOGETHER WITH  
THE  
REPORTS  
OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS  
AND  
WATERWORKS ENGINEER

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1966



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S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

A. AFNAN

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Senior Public Health Inspector  
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Committees concerned with matters of Public Health

WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

HOUSING COMMITTEE

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health services of the district for the year 1966.

The mid-year estimate of population was 20,643. During the year there were 372 live births, of which 14 were illegitimate, and also 223 deaths. The adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate are 19.9 and 10.47 respectively.

The control of infectious diseases has left cancer and heart diseases as the major causes of death.

The most common sites of cancer are, the lungs and bronchus, breast, stomach, colon, rectum, cervix uteri. The following are the figures of deaths from these forms of cancer for the East Anglian region during 1960-1964.

Lung and bronchus	3656
Breast	2828
Stomach	2008
Colon	1996
Rectum	1403
Cervix uteri	700

It will be seen from these figures that deaths from cervix uteri cancer are comparatively low.

The three problems hampering local authorities in the provisions and extension of a cervical cancer screening service for women throughout the country are the shortage of trained technicians to read slides, the lack of laboratory facilities and shortage of public funds.

A ten year survey on causes of deaths which the Statistical Research Unit of the Medical Research Unit carried out among some 40,000 doctors showed that not only lung cancer, but other causes are related to smoking, and that death rates declined immediately on giving up smoking. Of the 4,597 deaths during this period, it was found that 39% (1,775) were from causes "related to smoking". They were cancer of the lung, other respiratory and digestive cancers, chronic bronchitis, coronary diseases (without high blood pressure) and peptic ulcers.

One heavy smoker in ten gets lung cancer. This is a gamble that would not be accepted by air passengers if it were known that one aircraft in ten would crash.

The trouble with lung cancer, it seems, is that few smokers think it could happen to them.

About half the smoke you inhale remains in the lungs, undermining health and considerably reducing life expectancy. Bronchitis causes the loss of 27 million working days a year and every year about 30,000 people in England and Wales die of this disease. Coronary heart disease accounts for 100,000 deaths every year in England and Wales, and is more than twice as frequent among smokers as among non smokers.

On the question of smoking, the Minister of Health was right to encourage hospitals and local authorities to set an example in the buildings under their control. A previous report to hospital boards and committees to review their rules about smoking met with some success. The result of an enquiry by the Ministry showed that seven out of ten hospitals had imposed restrictions on smoking in wards and eight out of ten on smoking by out patients. A similar number had prohibited visitors from smoking in wards. Virtually all hospitals had forbidden all of their staff to smoke in treatment areas, in kitchens and in food preparation rooms.



Now the Minister has asked local authorities who own public halls, theatres and libraries to display "No Smoking" notices or to set aside part of large premises such as restaurants for "non smokers". As the Minister says: "People who have given up smoking, or are trying to do so, are subject to strong group pressure towards smoking if they sit for any length of time in the vicinity of those who are smoking."

Coupon schemes by tobacco companies are frustrating any attempt made to reduce cigarette advertising. Coupon schemes amounted to £24 million last year. Any form of sales promotion which brought pressure on people to increase or maintain the number of cigarettes they smoke should be prohibited.

Smoking is a custom which is loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain and dangerous to the lungs. It is dangerous, abnormal, messy, expensive and contrary to reason.

After publishing the report of the Tobacco Research Council (1963-66) the tobacco industry can no longer have any reasonable doubt that its major product, the cigarette, kills a significant proportion of its customers. During experiments on animals it caused cancer of the skin and lungs. Also it has been found to cause more still births, higher neo-natal mortality and lower birth weight in the offspring of mothers who smoke in pregnancy.

All these findings are the result either of research at the Tobacco Research Council's own research laboratories at Harrogate, or else to studies sponsored by the Council. This is particularly interesting and encouraging when one remembers that only a few years ago the industry was flatly denying that cigarettes produced any ill effects.

The statement of Mr. G. F. Todd, director of the Tobacco Research Committee, that he hopes eventually to be able to remove the cancerous substances, thereby producing a safe cigarette is deplorable.

While this would certainly be an advance, it is important to recognize that chronic bronchitis, coronary heart disease together cause more disability from cigarettes than lung cancer. It is almost certain that the removal of carcinogenic factors would have no effect on these diseases. From this standpoint, the use of the term "safe cigarette" is grossly misleading.

The above report has changed a harmless industry into a dangerous industry. But it takes a lot to convince a man that his livelihood is responsible for others deaths. We must realize that people are more important than profits. Those of us who daily see the end stages of these distressing and preventable diseases echo King Edward VII's words concerning tuberculosis "If preventable why not prevented".

Our social strategy must be to prevent as many as possible of the younger generation from learning to smoke. Positive education to this end is important, but inadequate in the face of today's high powered promotion methods. A phased legislation aiming at the elimination of all cigarette advertising, coupons, and promotion should be the next item on the agenda of any Minister of Health.

As Sir William Osler said, "there are three to educate, the people, the profession and the patient. The public is awake sitting on the edge of the bed, not yet dressed, but it is an improvement even to get the public awake."

To educate the profession is as difficult as that of the public, early recognition is the first and most important duty.

Lastly, there is the patient who has to be sought early and told he has a recoverable disease."

Suicide now ranks among the first ten causes of adult deaths in industrialised countries and is increasing among young people. According to the report by the World Health Organisation about 1,000 people commit suicide every day. For every three student deaths, one is likely to be the result of suicide. About four or five times as many men commit suicide as women.

The large proportion of suicides occur amongst depressives and alcoholics. If untreated, between 14% and 17% of depressives and between 5% and 8% of alcoholics will take their lives. Many will see a doctor or a psychiatrist shortly before their death. The general practitioner is the person to whom the patient naturally turns for help and this should be the ideal starting point for the commencement of a suicide prevention service.

Violence on television has a damaging effect on young viewers. The young children soon become accustomed to violence on the screen. Its worst effect is not an increase in the number of delinquents, but a certain moral and psychological deterioration. While there is no question of avoiding all scenes of violence in programmes the gratuitous exploitation of brutality should be avoided, as should the idea that violence is the natural solution of all difficulties. Parents have a great responsibility for selection in viewing. Children can benefit from television but one should realise it is not made for them.

There is a tendency nowadays for young adolescents to take drugs for "kicks". This is a dangerous practice as one is never sure how these drugs are going to kick back.

Drug dependence is a state arising from taking a narcotic drug on a continuous basis and a person who develops drug dependence is unable to stop taking drugs without mental and physical symptoms.

A person may depend upon the presence of the drug

- 1) for normal functioning of the body e.g. diabetes
- 2) to provide enjoyment or to suppress his mental or emotional difficulties
- 3) through the desire to follow a trend in fashion and to conform to the behaviour and standards of his particular community.

The problem lies not in the "drug" but in the "Taker".

A normal and healthy body does not need drugs. In the case of illness, benefit derived from the correct drug used in the correct way is immeasurable, and its administration is left to qualified doctors only.

It is said that three factors combine to make people dependent on drugs, a personality weakness, crisis and the availability of drugs.

Today many young people are sufficiently affluent and independent, and take pep pills to keep them active and awake in to the night in order to make the most of their outing. These all night parties which are known as "raves" are a continual source of anxiety to those concerned with the welfare of young people.

A stricter control of the manufacture, distribution and prescribing of drugs, greater police vigilance, prosecution of drug pushers, more effective legislation, and mobilisation of public opinion, particularly young opinion, against drug taking are some recommended measures.

Hypothermia is a much more common cause of death and unnecessary death amongst the elderly in this country than has hitherto been suspected. In the elderly very often there is an absence of shivering, which is the natural defence mechanism in younger people against cold. The other symptoms are circulatory failure, low blood pressure and a lowered resistance to infection.

The exceptional cold spell which occurred in the early months of 1963 may have killed up to 30,000 people in England and Wales. There is evidence that these deaths may have been the result less of extremely low temperatures than of associated discomforts like air pollution and waves of infection which a bad winter brings.



The toll of those months is weighed up in the commentary to the Registrar General's statistical Review for 1963. It says that the number of additional deaths in the first quarter of 1963 (comparing it with the first quarter of the three previous years) was 30,800.

More food is necessary in cold weather, though people who are short of money sometimes save on food to buy fuel. The heat insulations and heating system of the existing houses as well as new dwellings should be improved. Installation of central heating units are necessary to provide adequate heating all round the home.

You can buy a new car if you smash your old one, but you cannot even with all the medical skill available today buy or create a new and efficient human body. Yet most people are far more ready to take care of their material and replaceable possessions than to look after their body's well being. How little we teach either children or adults about the ways in which bodily health can be promoted or injured, and how unwilling they are to heed what we say.

Most people are very unwilling to face up to the need to give their bodies more consideration when they reach the forties. They eat too much, many drink too much, large numbers smoke too much and the majority are not active enough to keep their bodies well exercised and in good condition. They would certainly not neglect their dogs in this way. If they did, they would soon attract the attention of the R.S.P.C.A.

During the year the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited the district. Particulars of the numbers X-Rayed are given below.

A total of 2,396 (1,219 Male and 1,177 Female) were X-Rayed. There were no cases of tuberculosis requiring treatment, but 16 cases were referred to the chest clinic for further observation and 11 other cases reported to their family doctors.

Amongst the diseases discovered were, Bronchial Carcinoma, Sarcoidosis, Bacterial and Virus infections of the lungs, chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema, Bronchiectasis, Congenital and acquired Cardiac and Vascular Abnormalities.

A startling poster in black and white, published by the Central Council of Health education, urging all men who work on the land to be immunised against tetanus toxoid was distributed in the district through the council offices.

Regarding the health checks of immigrants, the position is that each immigrant on arriving in this country receives a small pink card printed in English, French, Italian, Hindi, Bengali and Urdu, in which he is encouraged to register with a medical practitioner immediately, without waiting until he is ill. The port medical officer of health sends the address of immigrants to medical officers of health concerned, to arrange for the immigrants to be visited and told about the services.

In conclusion I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman of Members of the Public Health Committee and my appreciation of the work of the staff of the department, including the clerical staff who have always shown themselves willing in the care of Public Health; although the amount of their work has increased very significantly.

A. Afnan.



WAYLAND RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1966.

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	106,881
Estimated Resident Population	20,643
Rateable Value (1st April, 1965)	£438,749
Sum produced by a Penny Rate (1965-1966)	£ 1,736

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	173	176	349
Illegitimate	9	14	23
Totals	182	190	372

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population:      Crude      18.2  
    Adjusted      19.9

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	5	5	10

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births: 26.23

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	182	190	372
Still	5	5	10
Totals	187	195	382

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	6

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 16.12 (per 1,000 live births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 8.06

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 8.06

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 36.6

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 9    Females - 14    Total - 23    = 6% of Total Live Births.

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = NIL

Table 8. DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Total
127	96	223

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 10.8

Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 10.47

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	-	-	-
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	2

Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATH RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR  
(According to Age Group)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	2	1	3
4 weeks and under 1 year	2	1	3
1 and under 5	3	-	3
5 " " 15	-	1	1
15 " " 25	3	2	5
25 " " 35	3	-	3
35 " " 45	3	2	5
45 " " 55	6	3	9
55 " " 65	20	9	29
65 " " 75	33	26	59
75 and over	52	51	103
Totals	127	96	223



Table 11. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	10	1	11
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	5	24
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	3	3
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	15	26
18. Coronary disease, angina	23	17	40
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
20. Other heart diseases	10	8	18
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	6	8
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	8	7	15
24. Bronchitis	11	1	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	3	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	-	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	11	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
34. All other accidents	6	4	10
35. Suicide	2	-	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	127	96	223

Table 12. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Estimated Population	20,643	20,190	20,050	19,660	20,040	19,970
Total Births	382	329	344	307	357	304
Total Deaths	223	217	199	228	228	173
Birth Rate (Crude)	18.2	16.2	17.2	15.6	17.7	15.0
Death Rate (Crude)	10.8	10.7	9.9	11.6	11.4	8.7
Infant Deaths	6	4	5	6	7	4
Infant Mortality Rate	16.12	12.1	14.5	19.5	19.8	13.4
Stillbirths	10	2	6	4	3	5
Stillbirth Rate	26.23	6.07	17.4	12.9	8.4	16.4

Table 13. NUMBERS OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	Over 25	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever						2	2		1		5
Measles	5	25	39	34	38	198	29	9	7	1	385
Pneumonia									6		6
TOTALS	5	25	39	34	38	200	31	9	14	1	396

Table 14. TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

YEAR	RESPIRATORY			OTHER			GRAND TOTAL
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	
1966							
1965	45	37	82	27	16	43	125
1964	48	37	85	27	16	43	128
1963	53	38	91	27	15	42	133
1962	52	40	92	29	18	47	139

Table 15. TETANUS IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	Others under 16	
PRIMARY	217	384	46	20	32	42	741
BOOSTER	14	69	181	44	213	162	683
TOTALS	231	453	227	64	245	204	1424

Table 16. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	Others under 16	
PRIMARY	217	383	46	20	32	35	733
BOOSTER	14	69	181	42	206	91	603
TOTALS	231	452	227	62	238	126	1336

Table 17. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	Others under 16	
PRIMARY	217	379	46	20	17	3	682
BOOSTER	14	67	179	38	139	26	463
TOTALS	231	446	225	58	156	29	1145

Table 18. SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Health Area 6.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Numbers Vaccinated	Numbers Re-Vaccinated
0 - 3 months	5	-
3 - 6 months	4	-
6 - 9 months	1	-
9 - 12 months	7	-
1 year	247	-
2 - 4	130	3
5 - 15	59	60
TOTALS	453	63

Table 19. ORAL POLIOMYELITIS - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	Others under 16	
PRIMARY	153	421	75	23	32	4	708
BOOSTER	6	19	24	31	554	96	730
TOTALS	159	440	99	54	586	100	1438



## REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my sixteenth Annual Report, in respect of the year 1966, during which 2914 visits were made for all purposes.

The most pleasant feature of it is that I am able to report that, after more than ten years of frustrated effort, one hundred per cent meat inspection has at last been achieved and we started 1967 with a competent team of Authorised Meat Inspectors at Watton Abattoir.

Negotiation and preparatory work in this connection and associated with the advent of new sewerage schemes has proved to be very time consuming and the fact that technical staffing level has remained static for twenty years has once again resulted in lack of progress with other statutory duties such as slum clearance and offices and shops surveys.

Never-the-less, the following itemised report will show that the year has been one of considerable progress.

### INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Four cases of Scarlet Fever were investigated, each in a different parish.

One case of dysentery, in a school child resident at the Royal Air Force Station, Watton, was dealt with by the station Medical Officer. A contact of an outbreak of dysentery at a Norwich hostel was advised as to measures for prevention of spread of infection.

Several contacts of an outbreak of food poisoning in Norwich were investigated and relative information forwarded to neighbouring Districts.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

Continuing its efforts to achieve a full meat inspection service at all five slaughterhouses, the Council, in January, appointed a fourth Meat Inspector to operate at Watton Abattoir and in December a further Meat Inspector was engaged to join the staff in January, 1967.

Although the throughput of animals at this establishment exceeded the 1965 figure by over 30,000, inspection achievement at the end of the year was only fractionally below 100% and for the whole year was 82.4% of throughput.

Comparison with the two preceding years is shown in the following table :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Animals Slaughtered</u>	<u>Carcases Inspected</u>	<u>Percentage Inspected</u>	<u>Inspection Staff</u>
1966	159,753	131,647	82.4% (77.07% stamped)	4
1965	128,440	95,059	74% (56.44% stamped)	(2 for 3 months. (3 " 9 "
1964	118,508	62,805	53% (about 30% stamped)	(2 " 6 " (3 " 6 "

A full inspection service was maintained at the other four slaughterhouses in the District.

Problems arising from extended hours of slaughtering were substantially resolved by agreements with slaughterhouse owners under the provisions of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations.

The table following shows inspection achievement, with corresponding figures for previous years and gives details of incidence of disease and condemnations for the whole District :-

<u>Period Covered</u> <u>Year 1966.</u>	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sows</u>	<u>Boars</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Killed ) 1966	4,000	1,918	221	12,606	154,375	11,214	3,105	187,439
" ) 1965	3,978	314	282	9,088	127,097	8,854	2,206	151,819
Inspected and ) 1966	3,845	1,487	164	12,160	124,488	6,760	1,262	150,166
stamped ) 1965	3,863	247	171	8,990	80,679	3,072	672	97,694
Inspected, ) 1966	11	78	8	195	7,797	355	70	8,514
not stamped ) 1965	34	20	18	52	19,576	663	147	20,510
Totals inspected 1966	3,856	1,565	172	12,355	132,285	7,115	1,332	158,680
- do - 1965	3,897	267	189	9,042	100,255	3,735	819	118,204
- do - 1964	4,075	284	167	8,135	81,613	2,856	717	97,847
- do - 1963	4,904	461	212	7,650	70,779	4,067	923	88,996
- do - 1962	4,170	441	121	8,440	26,516	3,246	634	43,568
- do - 1961	2,844	583	154	9,319	14,271	1,537	226	28,934
- do - 1960	2,171	624	204	7,216	10,193	1,203	122	21,733

All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.

Whole carcasses condemned.	17	42	21	45	386	115	9	635
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1,117	667	35	950	25,959	1,434	70	30,232

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned.	-	2	-	-	3	2	2	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	4	-	-	-	2,125	175	10	2,314

Cysticercosis.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4

WEIGHT CONDEMNED

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Edible Offal	127,575 lbs.	61,639 lbs.
Meat	135,850 lbs.	73,223 lbs.
Totals:	263,425 lbs.	134,862 lbs.
	117tons.12cwts. 1 lb.	60tons.4cwts. 14 lbs.

All condemnations were by voluntary surrender.

The writer was privileged to open discussion on "Meat Inspection" at the annual conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors, at Scarborough, in September.



## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Major reconstruction of the premises and mechanisation of the slaughtering and offal lines at Watton Abattoir was completed during the year.

These improvements have greatly facilitated the passage of carcasses through the dressing processes and provided satisfactory inspection arrangements.

By the end of the year a line speed of over 120 per hour and a weekly throughput of more than 4,000 carcasses were achieved for the first time.

At another wholesale establishment, several contraventions of slaughterhouse legislation were remedied upon representation to the owner.

The gradual increase in throughputs of existing premises emphasises the need for attention to the potential build-up of Salmonella infections in slaughterhouses, particularly where limited accommodation does not allow thorough cleansing of lairages before reception of a new batch of animals.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

Five new 'conditional' licences to slaughter and one full licence were granted.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

Seven well supplies were sampled and ten samples were submitted for analysis in this connection.

Five of the supplies gave unsatisfactory test results. In one case an alternative supply was provided by connection to the Council's mains and one supply gave satisfactory results following remedial works and cleansing of the well.

In the three remaining cases advice was given as to remedial measures or the provision of alternative supplies, as appropriate.

## FOOD PREMISES.

The owner of premises used as an Hotel and Club was proceeded against in respect of the insanitary condition of the kitchen.

Fines of £6. on each of eleven charges were imposed under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and costs awarded to the Council.

Warnings relating to contraventions of the Regulations were given in respect of two other food premises.

Information concerning a can of imported corned beef, which contained a portion of animal hide, was submitted to the Australian High Commissioner's office.

Condemnations of miscellaneous foods included 1,279 packs of frozen foods where spoilage occurred as a result of breakdowns of storage cabinets.

An interesting item concerning the storage of food came to light when a householder reported that a green salad had been prepared, with home-made dressing, in a silver dish, covered with aluminium foil and placed in a refrigerator for consumption later.

When uncovered it was found that numerous small holes had appeared in the foil and small particles of the foil were adhering to the food where the dressing had been in contact with the foil.

The Analyst's report indicated that rapid corrosion was due to the fact that two dissimilar metals were in contact in the presence of an electrolyte (such as salt). In these conditions one of the metals is attacked (in this case the aluminium) and the other is preserved. It was also pointed out that all the products concerned are harmless except when brought together.



MILK DISTRIBUTION.

Two new registrations of Milk dealers were granted during the year, one in the parish of Croxton, following completion of structural alterations to the premises<sup>concerned</sup> and one in the parish of Kenninghall.

ICE CREAM.

Three new registrations of premises were granted in respect of the storage and sale of prewrapped ice cream.

DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.

Drainage work dealt with included supervision of ten connections to the sewer at Watton, two to the sewer at Attleborough, sewerage of private estate development at New Buckenham and three new drainage systems to existing properties.

Advice was given in sixteen instances concerning remedial work to defective existing systems.

In addition, all plans and statutory notices of intention to construct sewers were prepared, under the Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with the new sewerage scheme in the parishes of Attleborough and Besthorpe (part) and the parish of East Harling.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

As anticipated in last year's report, demands on this service have increased still more than in previous years and despite increased revenue has become a greater rate-burden than hitherto.

The completion of sewerage schemes at Attleborough and East Harling early in 1968 will provide some relief as cesspool drainage is diverted to the sewers but progressive deterioration in efficiency of soakage from septic tanks, in unsewered . parishes, will offset any such relief whilst new properties with septic tank drainage will provide additional work burden.

At Gt. Ellingham disposal plant, reconstruction work, including the provision of a second digestion tank and effluent recirculation facilities, was completed during the year and has produced a satisfactory final effluent despite the increase in cesspool contents and night soil treated.

The following table gives a statistical picture of the work undertaken and details of revenue from chargeable emptyings :-

<u>Private Properties.</u>				
<u>Free Emptyings</u>			<u>Chargeable Emptyings</u>	
<u>No. of Emptyings Undertaken.</u>	<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>No. of emptyings.</u>	<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>
1966	452	564	831	£1,063.10.0.
(1965)	348	413	574	£ 741. 0.0.
(1964)	333	402	652	£ 823.15.0.
<u>Council Properties.</u>				
<u>No. of Emptyings.</u>		<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>	
1966	41	194	£215.	
(1965)	30	101	£118.	
(1964)	46	108	£131.	

## HOUSING ACTS.

One case of overcrowding was abated by removal of part of a family to other accommodation.

Eight properties were reported upon in connection with applications for council houses.

One cottage at Attleborough, extensively damaged by gales, was repaired following informal representation to the owner.

## RODENT CONTROL.

During the year demands on this service were particularly heavy and it is noteworthy that notifications of infestation were far more numerous than ever before. As a result, routine inspections were reduced in number although the treatments given far exceeded those of last year.

In June the service suffered a serious set-back by the death of one of the two operators, who had served the Council well for over fifteen years.

A marked increase in the rat population was evident, despite extended control measures and it is obvious that there will be further infestation unless all landowners maintain effective routine treatment of agricultural land. Landowners who operate a control service suffer re-infestation from untreated holdings and their efforts are thereby rendered largely ineffective.

Another important factor in this matter is that it is often difficult to arrange treatment of premises where contractors are employed at the same time as our staff are operating on adjoining premises.

Details of work undertaken during the year and (in parenthesis) in 1965 are shown in the following table :-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	6,458 (6,319)	585 (580)
2. a. Total number of Properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	3,016 (572)	48 (38)
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	1,987 (570)	48 (37)
(ii) Mice	143 (39)	7 (4)
3. Total number of Properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	3,455 (3,989)	83 (31)
Number infested by (i) Rats	1,289 (2,793)	8 (20)
(ii) Mice	142 (16)	3 (-)

Sewer tests were negative.



## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In my two previous annual reports I outlined the difficulties encountered in operating a satisfactory service at reasonable cost.

Extensive new development has added to those difficulties whilst some benefit has resulted from the provision of a large capacity, compression, collection vehicle. A second vehicle of this type was ordered for delivery early in 1967. Dump maintenance was improved by the acquisition of a tractor with dozer blade attachment.

At best however these facilities can only be regarded as short term improvements of a service which is out of line with modern standards. Present methods of initial storage, collection and disposal are all unhygienic and whilst it is appreciated that, whatever methods are employed, the service is unproductive in material terms, the ultimate goal must be storage and collection in paper sacks and disposal by incineration.

Much has been said and written about the benefits of disposal by pulverisation but it must be realised that as this method reduces bulk by not more than 50%, terminal disposal sites are still needed and land for this purpose will eventually be unobtainable.

Total incineration is known to be expensive in operation but it would appear that joint disposal schemes with groups of local Authorities could be a reasonable possibility, particularly if paper sack collection schemes were instituted at the same time.

Initial outlay on paper sack schemes is high but this disadvantage is more than countered by the fact that ordinary lorries can be used for collection instead of expensive, special vehicles and less labour is required.

It is surprising that, in this agricultural area, more use is not made of plastic sacks as refuse containers. Farmers experience difficulty in disposing of the large numbers of these sacks in which they buy feeding stuffs and fertilizers.

Used independently, or as bin liners, they can be tied at the top and when put out for collection will withstand weather and provide a dustless, nuisance-free means of disposal as well as obviating handling and cleansing of bins.

## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF NIGHTSOIL.

This service was maintained, as in previous years, in all but ten of the parishes in the District. There has been no major extension of the collection areas and disposal problems were eased by the reconstruction and extension of the treatment works at Gt. Ellingham.

## DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

A major infestation of a private dwelling by cluster flies was dealt with by Gammexane Smoke and a cell at Attleborough Police Station was disinfested following detention of a verminous person.

Council Houses at Banham and Shropham sustained extensive damage to pointing of brickwork by small, wasp-like insects known as "Solitary Bees".

The infestation was controlled by insecticides until repointing of brickwork was carried out.



## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Throughout the year vandalism continued at the Attleborough and Watton conveniences.

Walls were defaced, doors were damaged, water pipes were torn from walls and coin locks were broken open.

Two youths were put on probation and a third one was given a conditional discharge in connection with the coin lock offences.

## PETROLEUM ACTS.

Five installations, comprising underground storage tanks and dispensing equipment, were inspected, tested and approved in accordance with the recommendations of the Model Codes of Practice and duly licensed.

Advice was given in respect of two proposed installations.

At Snetterton Racing Circuit a one-day licence was approved to cover a race meeting not catered for by existing facilities.

Proposals for permanent storage and dispensing equipment were agreed with the Chief Fire Officer and the Circuit Management.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Major advances have been made under this heading - work on the new Attleborough scheme having proceeded steadily and satisfactorily throughout the year.

Work commenced on the East Harling scheme and good progress was maintained on this contract.

Design work on the New Buckenham scheme was put in hand.

At Watton, the problem of flooding of premises from the sewers, in times of storm, was remedied by the installation of larger capacity pumps and rising main as part of the modernisation work completed during the year.

The problem of drying and disposal of sewage sludge continues to be a very difficult one, particularly in adverse weather conditions, at Watton and Gt. Ellingham. Extension of this problem by construction of new sewerage schemes would seem to suggest a need for transport of liquid sludge by tanker to large, central drying units, in the not too distant future.

Another problem to which attention was given is that of efficient cleaning of sewer ditches. For this purpose (and for removal of sludge from drying-beds) an agricultural tractor was acquired and fitted with McConnell ditching equipment.

## SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

One scrap metal dealer was added to the Register during the year.

## COMPLAINTS.

Complaints dealt with included the following topics :-

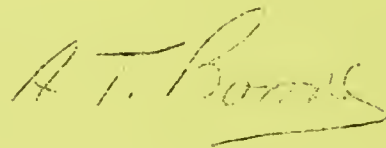
Untidy premises, noise from Contractor's pumping plant, mould on fruit pies, pollution of water courses, dirty skewer in meat, spillage of wastes from vehicles, smell of silage, smoke from bonfires, overflowing drains and cesspools, accumulations of manure and refuse, keeping of pigs and washing of vehicles on the highway. One lady complained that the Council's men had "called to poison rats at her house six months ago but they had been there ever since".

All complaints were dealt with in a satisfactory, informal manner.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Once again it gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation of the loyal service of the outside staff and in particular the support and assistance always given by Mr. Sheldrake, the additional Public Health Inspector.

The tolerance and consideration of the Council and the co-operation of its staff is also acknowledged, with gratitude.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. T. Bennett".

Senior Public Health Inspector.

WAYLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

WATERWORKS ENGINEER'S REPORT FOR 1966.

The amount of water raised and treated at the department's Pumping Stations was as follows :-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Amount of Water in Gallons Raised and Treated.</u>	<u>Daily Average in Gallons.</u>	
		<u>Year 1966.</u>	<u>Year 1965.</u>
Old Buckenham	39,304,300	107,683	93,673
Riddlesworth	124,344,000	340,668	319,778
Watton	138,166,100	378,537	399,151
Wretham	22,263,600	60,996	62,996
Croxton	1,834,700	5,026	4,837
Southwood	1,513,990	4,147	3,594

The total amount of water raised and treated in the scheme was 327,426,690 gallons, a daily average of some 897,059 gallons. The daily average in the year 1965 was 884,003 gallons.

Extension of Mains.

Extensions of water mains at Churchill Close, Charles Avenue and Brandon Road, Watton; Meadow Development and Plumbly Development, Attleborough; Church Meadow, Old Buckenham and Rackham's Estate, East Harling, have been carried out.

Connections to Mains Water Supply.

194 premises and farms have been connected to the mains water supply during the year, making a total of 5,588 domestic and 1,155 metered supplies.

Capital Works - Stage V.

The department commenced laying the 10" trunk main from Watton to Attleborough.

Water Supply.

The following are copies of the Certificates of Analysis of Water received during the year :-

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. T.267    Lab. No. 2377/W    28th November, 1966.  
Sample submitted by Wayland R.D.C.  
Collected from Water tap, Chlorine House, Waterworks, Old Buckenham on  
23rd November, 1966.

Mark	Colonies per ml. on		Probable number per 100 ml.	
	agar at 37°C.		Presumptive	E.Coli.
	24 hrs.	48 hrs.	Coliforms.	Type I
	nil	nil	nil	

Remarks:- This result is very satisfactory.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood.



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 9th November, 1966 from Wayland R.D.C.  
Marked - P.S. Riddlesworth, Tap in Chlorine House.  
Appearance when received - Clear.                      Odour - Nil.  
Nature of deposit - Nil.                                      Taste - Satisfactory.  
Colour - Nil.    Reaction - Faintly alkaline p<sup>H</sup> 7.5

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	neg.trace	Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	neg.trace	Total	110
Nitrate nitrogen	4	Carbonate (temporary)	110
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	-
Chloride as Cl.	28	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	235

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at 37°C                      Nil  
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable number per 100 ml.                      Nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic and bacteriological quality. It has been softened, the residual hardness being about 8° Clark. In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 9th November, 1966 from Wayland R.D.C.  
Marked - Watton P.S. tap in Chlorine House.  
Appearance when received - Clear.                      Odour - Nil.  
Nature of deposit - Nil.                                      Taste - Satisfactory.  
Colour - Nil.    Reaction - Faintly alkaline p<sup>H</sup> 7.4

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	neg.trace	Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	neg.trace	Total	95
Nitrate nitrogen	3	Carbonate (temporary)	95
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	-
Chloride as Cl.	50	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	295

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at 37°C                      4  
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable number per 100 ml.                      Nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic and bacteriological quality. It has been softened, the residual hardness being approximately 7° Clark. In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincoln Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. T.412 Lab. No. 2515/W

30th December, 1966.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 12th December, 1966.

Marked - East Wretham.

Appearance when received - Slightly opalescent, slight brown deposit on standing.

Nature of deposit - Iron compounds.

Colour - Faint yellow.

Odour - Nil

Reaction - Faintly alkaline  $p^H$  7.5

Taste - Satisfactory

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	Neg.trace
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.02
Nitrate nitrogen	10.0
Nitrite nitrogen	0.01
Chloride as Cl.	22.0

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at 37°C	4
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable number per 100 ml.	Nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and its bacteriological condition is very satisfactory. In our opinion this water is free from pollution and fit for drinking purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood.

